

Britain Gets

Our Newest Export

—The Ku Klux Klan

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Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1979

Vol. XXXIV, No. 59
(8 Pages)

New York, Friday, March 22, 1957
Price 10 Cents

GOP in Albany

Spurs Housing

Witchhunt Bill

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22 NEGROES 'GUILTY' IN ALABAMA BUS CASE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 21. — Records Court Judge Ralph Parker today found 22 Negroes guilty of violating city bus segregation ordinances. Parker ordered each of the defendants to pay \$55 in fines and court costs.

The judge said that if bus segregation were not enforced, there would be a state of emergency in Birmingham.

"I will not be responsible for such a calamity," he said.

Judge Parker criticized the U.S. Supreme Court's decision striking down the state's bus segregation laws.

"Certainly I am not required to uphold the decisions of any court which are destructive of the Constitution," the judge said. "I had rather wear a ball and chain around my ankle than to wear one around my conscience."

Negro defense attorney Arthur Shores asked for a week to decide whether to appeal.

The Negroes were arrested last Dec. 26 when they ignored Birmingham's bus segregation laws in a test of their legality.

The decision to ignore the state segregation law relating to bus seating followed a Supreme Court ruling on a Montgomery case which specifically declared such laws unconstitutional. The Rev. Frank L. Shuttlesworth, leader of the move to integrate bus seating, said of the experience at the time.

"We proved . . . that integration will work without violence and the only interference is that from the police who are violating our civil

rights by imposing the law."

At the same time, the Rev. Shuttlesworth and his co-defendants filed a suit in Federal court for a compliance order bringing the Birmingham Transit Co. in line with the Supreme Court's ruling.

The Birmingham Transit Co. filed an answer saying it must keep its buses segregated or lose its franchise under existing law.

Other Southern states meanwhile considered measures to bolster racial segregation.

The Texas House yesterday approved by an 87-42 vote on second reading a bill to prohibit members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from holding state jobs. The meas-

ure, one of 11 pending bills aimed at safeguarding segregation in Texas, would bring "peace and quiet and tranquility" that cannot be gained "if the NAACP is allowed to run rampant," its sponsor said.

In Tennessee Rep. W. Allen Richard planned to introduce a resolution demanding that Gov. Frank Clement use his police power to remove Negro students who were admitted to the Clinton, Tenn., high school by court order. The resolution said that integration of the previously all-white school last fall "brought strife and unrest to that community."

A White Citizens Council which

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RECESSION LIKELY BY 1958, SAYS EISENHOWER ADVISOR

ITHACA, N. Y., March 21—William I. Myers, chairman of President Eisenhower's national agricultural advisory committee, said today another business recession is likely this year or in 1958, but it probably will be mild.

Myers, dean of the State College of Agriculture here, told a Cornell University farm and home week audience that prices of basic commodities, though sharply down from the peak of the Korean boom, have since been fairly stable. He said farm products have ended their long decline.

"Our weakest area is debt," Myers said. He said from 1950 to 1957 total public and private debts increased from \$491 billion to \$693 billion "or 40 percent."

"Most of this increase was in private debts, which climbed from \$252 billion to \$425 billion, or 70 percent," he said. "We have been borrowing heavily to keep the boom going, but debt expansion cannot continue forever at present rates in which demand exceeds current savings."

Hollander Hits Anti-Union 'Probe'

By HERBERT SIGNER

Louis Hollander, vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, has charged that the Senate rackets committee "isn't as much interested in cleaning out crooked individuals as it wants to do harm to the labor movement."

Hollander, who is president of the state CIO, told Amalgamated union members at an after-work meeting Wednesday that, despite AFL-CIO support, the Senate probe had turned into a "spectacle to undermine labor in the eyes of the people."

This, he said, was intended to pave the way for more "restrictive measures" against unions, as happened in Indiana recently when the Taft-Hartley state "right-to-work" bill was pushed through the Legislature over the protests of the labor movement.

Hollander noted that while labor as a whole is held responsible because of the "unethical or criminal actions" of some individuals, this is not the case with corporations or banks.

He cited the example of the Ellenville, N. Y., banker, who was charged with pilfering a million and a half dollars last year.

But, Hollander said, the press did not campaign against "banker racketeering" as it does against "labor racketeering."

Nor was the giant General Electric Corp. condemned when some officials of its subsidiary, the GE Supply Co., were exposed as having used prostitutes to sell merchandise to prospective buyers,

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HOLLANDER

ACLU Meeting Off; Seek New Hall

By MILLY SALWEN

The New York Civil Liberties Union will not hold its scheduled "free speech" meeting tonight featuring John Gates, editor of the Daily

Worker. George E. Rundquist, executive director of the ACLU's local chapter, announced late yesterday that the group had been unable to find a substitute hall after the Hotel Martinique cancelled arrangements to hold the meeting

there only 48 hours before it was to take place.

"Because of the difficulties we're having in getting a place within such a short space of time, we are canceling the arrangements for tonight," Rundquist said. "Most of the places that are desirable are booked, and booked solidly."

"If we are able to get an auditorium within the next few days, while the issue is in the public eye we will go ahead as scheduled. If not, then we will have to reconsider what can and will be done."

Most hotels, he explained, prefer to arrange bookings "as far in advance as possible" and his group was unable to get a last-minute date for a weekend evening on such short notice.

The civil liberties group planned its meeting "to maintain the principle of free speech" after Gates had been barred from speaking on any New York city college campus.

Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, who shared the platform with Gates at a Columbia University forum this week, said the Mar-

tinique cancellation is "a very stupid performance." Wryly, he added:

"From my point of view it's unfortunate—just as soon as I've gotten the best of Mr. Gates, somebody comes along and helps him."

"I think the Martinique gave more candid reason for its action than the college presidents. I think they acted from the same reason, that is, pressure."

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"As a Socialist," Thomas said of the city college banning, "it makes me very uncomfortable that Ivy League colleges should be freer than our public institutions."

Rundquist also said that the hotel's denial of a hall for Gates is "stupid," and underlined the need to fight such censorship:

"We must make every effort to resist this conformity," he said. "We just have to. As Americans we're told when our ideas are unpopular, 'Go hire a hall.' The problem is, the halls are subject to the threat of economic boycott, and if one has a business, I can

understand a man being somewhat timid about it."

While Rundquist agreed that the Hotel Martinique "has a right to pick and choose its patrons" he said the CLU has "no choice but to sue" the management for breach of contract, to recover the cost of 7,000 leaflets it printed to advertise the meeting, and any expense involved in transferring it to another hall.

"When they make a contract—even a verbal contract—they can't break it without being liable for damages," he said.

The CLU is no stranger to the Martinique; for the past five years the group's national board has met there monthly as has the New York branch. Whether they will continue to do so will probably soon be put to an official vote by both boards.

Rundquist said the current move to block the Gates meeting is like all forms of intimidation, when people are told "you can't print that," "you can't speak here."

"That's not what Americans believe to be their rights—they feel

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CP Body Reports Meeting Decisions

The National Administrative Committee of the Communist Party yesterday made public a statement on actions taken at its meetings of March 14 and 21. The statement

included committee decisions in respect to rejection of a proposal urging John Gates to resign as editor of the Daily Worker, investigation of the "leak" of the discussion to newspapers, developments around academic freedom week and racketeering in the labor movement.

The N.A.C. statement follows: A report was adopted dealing with some problems of the

struggle on the ideological front, including the need to systematically engage in principled though friendly polemics on the various theoretical and policy differences that exist between the Party and many socialist-oriented individuals and groups with whom the Party is developing contact and united front re-

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Our Latest Export—the Ku Klux Klan

Latest U. S. export to Western democracies is Ku Klux Klan Klaverns, now being "sold" to England by a Texas group, according to the current Baltimore Afro-American, the Negro weekly. Several Klaverns, or KKK branches, have been organized in various parts of England, the Afro London correspondent reports, and Klan stickers are displayed in London streets.

"A mounted white-robed figure carrying a fiery cross is printed on the labels," writes Roy McFarlane from London. "The larger posters, with the same drawing, carrying the words: 'Racial Privacy Today and Forever.'"

White gentiles are invited to become Klan members, McFarlane writes, by requesting application blanks and information from a Waco, Texas, U.S.A., Post Office Box. The Klaverns already or-

ganized are in communities where large numbers of West Indians migrants have taken up residence, according to the Afro article.

The British Home Office, the report reveals, has sent a questionnaire to all regional police headquarters, for the purpose of compiling data on West Indian residents. The questionnaire seeks information on West Indian population figures, incidence of crime among them, their relations to the rest of the community, illegitimacy and brothel management.

In answering inquiries, the Home Office, the Afro correspondent writes, claims "there is nothing out of the ordinary about this investigation."

There has been a mass migration of West Indians to Britain since the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act went into effect barring all but 100 West Indians annually from coming to the U.S.

POLISH MINE EXPERTS HERE TODAY FOR 3-WEEK TOUR

Eight Polish mining experts are expected to arrive in New York today for a three-week tour of U. S. coal mines in six States.

The 2,500-mile tour will include mines in West Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The delegation will study surface, underground and augur mining as well as mechanization and transportation. It will also visit

the bituminous coal research laboratory in Columbus and the College of Mineral Industries of Pennsylvania State University.

The experts will be the luncheon guests of the National Coal Association on Saturday. Representatives of the Polish Embassy, the U. S. Bureau of Mines and the United Mine Workers will be among those present.

The tour will start Sunday.

CHINA SPEEDS REFORMS IN LEGAL SYSTEM

PEKING. — The chairman of China's Supreme People's Court and a former Interior Minister of Chiang Kai-shek both praised the rapid development of China's legal system, but said it still left much room for improvement.

Tung Pi-wu, supreme court chairman, said a few miscarriages of justice had occurred during the cleaning up of special agents and these had been investigated and corrected, or were being corrected.

He quoted chairman Mao Tse-tung's directive that "not a single innocent person must suffer." As a result of exposing the enemy agents, the class struggle had relaxed and "the area of dictatorship had narrowed," Tung Piwu said.

China had been able to expand democracy and restore political rights to half those previously de-

prived. Landlords and enemies of the people in the countryside were now working in cooperatives and others in the cities were trained and found jobs. Errors had included some wrongful arrests, illegal detentions and illegal maltreatment of criminals, but also included was some undue leniency.

CHINA's former Minister, who severely criticized the legal system last year, said it was rapidly improving and that all his criticisms had been dealt with.

But in recent inspections in South China he had found other faults due to local officials violating the law which itself was fundamentally good.

He found some cases of defendants' rights being infringed and rights of public hearings, adequate representation and appeal not be-

ing carried out.

But a serious attitude was being taken to correct suspected miscarriages by peoples courts as a result of reinvestigation.

Both these legal experts made proposals to speed up improvement of China's legal system and to ensure protection of legal rights before the courts.

One speaker at a meeting disclosed that in spite of developments in schools, about five million pupils will not be able to move up to higher schools this year. Most of these are elementary pupils, four million of whom will not be able to enter secondary schools.

Various proposals were made to speed up educational developments to cope with the terrific demand.

The People's Daily has been instructed to carry the full text of all the speeches made at this meeting without deletion or change.

State GOP Makes Public Its Final Version of Jobless Pay Law

Special to the Daily Worker

ALBANY, March 21.—With less than 10 days before the end of the legislative session, Republicans today introduced their alleged "final version" of a bill which would make changes in the state unemployment insurance law. In spite of some minor conces-

sions to labor and Harriman administration pressures, the changed version is not likely to be more acceptable to these groups than the earlier version. Should it pass the Legislature, it thus faces a Harriman veto with the result that New York's outdated unemployment insurance system will continue unchanged for another year.

The new version of the Hughes-Ashbery bill continues to tie in higher benefits for workers with higher taxes for seasonal employers and lower taxes for "stable" big business employers.

The bill continues the proposed reduction in the number of weeks needed for eligibility from 20 to 15 for the twelve months immediately preceding joblessness. And it includes, to, provisions making it harder for workers to collect their jobless pay under certain conditions.

The "concessions" it makes as compared with earlier proposals are:

- While maximum benefits are

increased from \$36 to \$45, as earlier, a worker will qualify for the \$45 if he has earned \$90 or more per week. The earlier bill required earnings of \$105 or more a week to get top benefits.

- A seasonal employer whose workers draw more out of the Unemployment Insurance Fund than he puts in will have his jobless pay tax raised from the present 2.7 percent to 3.2 percent next year, and 3.5 percent thereafter. The previous proposal was to raise him to 4 percent.

Labor had asked for a maximum benefit of \$54, with added benefits for dependents, which is currently the Michigan law. Harriman had asked for the \$45 top, but also with added benefits for dependents.

Both, however, are sharply opposed to the plan for increasing the jobless pay tax of seasonal employers and cutting it for the big "stable" employers. They object to tying this in with increase of bene-

fits, and appear to have reached the conclusion that the gains proposed in benefits are outweighed by the changed tax scheme.

In addition, labor spokesmen are bitterly opposed to the provisions tightening payment of jobless pay for workers who go out on strike, who are fired for alleged "cause," who quit voluntarily or refuse a job offered them.

As regards the increase of taxes for the seasonal employers—mostly small businessmen in the garment, building, food processing and other such trades—trade unionists figure such a hike—dependent as it is on the amount of money withdrawn from the Fund by employees of a specific employer—would have these effects:

- It would increase the incentive for employers to try to chisel their workers out of jobless pay when they lose their jobs or are temporarily laid off.
- It would compel employers

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Debate Atom Peril To City's Water

Less than a week after the Atomic Energy Commission belatedly announced that a nuclear reactor had blown apart in Los Alamos, Consolidated Edison Co. denied that its pro-

posed Indian Point, N.Y., nuclear power plant posed a hazard to New York City's water supply.

The Los Alamos accident reported March 15 occurred when the U-235 core of the reactor "got too hot too quickly" and its three sections exploded. In testimony before the AEC in Washington on the proposed Monroe, Mich., reactor, witnesses have recognized that a major problem is to guard against the melting down of the reactor core.

A. Bryan Marvin, public information officer, was the Con Edison spokesman who gave public assurances that the Indian Point plant posed no danger to communities nearby, or to the New York City water supply, which is brought from upstate reservoirs past Indian Point. He addressed the Greater New York Safety Council's annual convention and exposition at the Statler Hotel Wednesday.

Marvin told safety engineers that the company's nuclear power plant being built on the Hudson River in the village of Buchanan in upper Westchester county, and its employees, would be "just as safe" as the company's conventional power plants and their personnel.

The plant, which is scheduled to be in full operation on May 1, 1960, will see the first application of thorium to a large power reactor, according to testimony of Gordon R. Milne, mechanical engineer for the company, given before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy May 29 last. The nuclear reactor, he said, would be a pressurized water arrangement using uranium as a base fuel and thorium as the fertile material.

He estimated the total plant capacity as 236,000 kilowatts, and the cost at 9 mills per kilowatt hour, which is 1½ mills higher than that of the electricity generated at the company's conventional steam plant.

The proposed Indian Point plant

is one of four full-scale nuclear power plants planned by private utility companies already licensed by the government for such building. Others are on the Ohio River not far from Pittsburgh; near Lake Michigan and Chicago, and near Detroit.

Differences even within the Atomic Energy Commission have been reported as to whether we are prepared for large-scale development of atomic power plants. The question of disposal of radioactive or "hot" wastes has raged in Congress recently.

Dr. C. Rogers McCullough, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards to the AEC, has declared reactor sites should not be located on a main watershed.

"Assuming that good luck prevails and no one is killed, it may nevertheless be necessary to evacuate a large city, to abandon a major watershed, and very probably it would be necessary to make the reactor site itself a forbidden area for some years to come..." he said.

Warren Weaver, head of the genetics committee of the National Academy of Sciences in the NAS work of 1956 summarizing biological effects of radiation, recently testified before Sen. Hubert Humphrey's Subcommittee on Disarmament, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, that radiation from power installations is a "problem as yet in the future and as yet undefined."

"We simply do not know how much we are going to subject ourselves to through the development of nuclear power installations," he said.

"What about waste?" Sen. Humphrey asked, and Weaver replied that disposal was a "perplexing concern," especially as "we are suggesting as a nation that we will furnish radioactive material to various countries, but that the process"

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India CP Due to Form Government in State of Kerala

LONDON.—The Indian Communist Party which has emerged as the largest party in the Kerala state legislature, will be called on by the Governor to form the first Communist or Communist-led government in an Indian state.

This was reported from India when it was announced that the Communists had already won 59 seats in the 126-seat Kerala legislature—19 more than the Congress Party.

Four more results are still to come.

Communists may also receive the support of five of the six Independents so far returned.

Kerala is one of the new States

in South India, formed last year on language lines. It includes the former State of Travancore-Cochin and parts that were formerly of Madras. It has a population of over 13 million.

A. K. Gopalan, leader of the Communist group in the Lok Sabha lower House of the All-India Parliament, who has already been returned by a Kerala constituency, has outlined the policy, to be followed in Kerala.

Speaking in Madras he pledged that if a Communist government was formed in Kerala it would implement India's second Five-Year Plan "sincerely and honestly."

He asked for the cooperation of

both the Congress and the Praja Socialist parties in the State in this job.

A Communist government would consult all parties before introducing any legislation, he said, and would also secure the broadest support from public opinions.

The elections had "proved the desire of the Kerala people for a non-Congress government," he said.

Though still incomplete, results of the Indian General Election already show that, in addition to the Kerala success, the Indian Communist Party will now for the first time be represented in the legislature of every Indian state.

The Communist Party journal

New Age declared:

"This itself is a fact of outstanding significance for the entire democratic movement. This is proof itself, if any were needed, of the growing trust of the common people in the Red Flag as the unwavering defender of their true interests."

On the Kerala results the journal added:

"The magnificent victories of the Party in Kerala are a matter of joy, not for the Communists alone, but for every democrat in India, not only for the Left, but even for the democratic elements inside the Congress."

"Kerala also marks the triumph of the struggle of the toiling man,

for here in the list of successful Communist candidates can be seen the leading figures of every important struggle of the workers, the peasants and the middle class in the last 30 years in Kerala."

In other states in the race for national parliament seats, Nehru's Congress Party held a big lead based on still incomplete returns from the 19-day national elections ended March 14.

With half the results of the Lok Sabha in the Communist Party has 16 M.P.s in the All-India Parliament, maintaining its position as the leading Opposition party. Congress has 197, the Socialist Party 13.

GOP Spurs Housing Witchhunt Bill In Albany, Blocks Anti-Bias Law

By MAX GORDON

ALBANY, March 21 — While GOP legislative leaders here continue to bottle up a bill banning segregation in private housing, they have permitted another to come to the Assembly floor banning "subversives" in public housing.

The witchhunt measure, sponsored by Assemblyman John DiLeonardo, Queens Republican, asked it be put over to early next week when he discovered the language would require loyalty oaths of future tenants but not of present ones.

In the Senate, the same measure is sponsored by Senator Walter McCahan, likewise a Queens Republican.

This is the third year DiLeonardo has introduced this measure, a pet project. In 1955, it was passed by the Assembly but died in the Senate. Last year, it did not emerge from committee. (The Daily Worker reported incorrectly yesterday that Gov. Harriman had vetoed the bill in 1955).

Meanwhile, the Baker-Metcalf bill to end discrimination in private housing remains stalled in the Assembly Rules Committee, headed by Speaker Oswald D. Heck, and the Senate Finance Committee, whose chairman is Senator Austin Erwin. Speaker Heck confessed Republican leaders don't quite know what to do with it since they have no desire to approve it,

and are afraid of the political effects of killing it.

The DiLeonardo-Gahan bill would compel every public housing tenant, present and future, to take a loyalty oath saying, presumably, he or she is not knowingly a member of any "subversive" organization. It would list the organizations on the State Regents' list. So far, only the Communist Party is on it.

Should the bill become law, it would doubtless bestir the Regents, or have the heat put on them, to expand the list.

The bill has been given a new lease on life by the recent Daily News series on public housing. Ironically, the News series com-

plained about the conditions in which public housing projects are kept.

Active, lively tenants councils had once forced management to be on its toes to maintain good conditions.

But with the passage of the notorious Gwinn amendment to the federal housing law a few years ago, which would likewise bar "subversives," the tenant groups were weakened through intimidation. This removed a factor in keeping the houses in good condition.

The Gwinn amendment was nullified by decisions of several state courts declaring it unconstitutional.

Several legislators here are known to be against such witch-

hunt legislation, and some votes will doubtless be cast against it.

But as one such legislator said today, the "guts has gone out of us here; we let these things go because we just don't have the courage to fight them anymore."

Another indicated it "cost me money four years ago when I voted against the Feinberg (teacher witch-hunt) law." He explained he was attacked for his vote and had to send out extra material to explain his vote to his constituents.

It is believed that a number of legislators who do not like the bill will nevertheless cast their votes against it if they get some backing from home.

2 MEN IN A HOTEL WEIGH WISCONSIN WORKERS' FATE

Two men met in a Miami Beach hotel Wednesday. And thousands of workers in Milwaukee and Kenosha are worried—worried for their jobs, their homes and heavy installment debts, and their future.

The two men were George Romney, president of the American Motors Corp., and Louis E. Wolfson, head of Meritt-Chapman & Scott Corp., whose family acquired a bloc of 350,000 shares of stock in AMC and, with that, enough strength to dictate terms to the firm that merged Nash and Hudson.

What worries the men and women on AMC's assembly lines is the story going the rounds, repeated yesterday in the Wall Street Journal, that Wolfson the sensation in Wall Street for grabbing controlling blocs of shares in many firms, plans to "cut back or liquidate American Motors' larger Hudson and Nash automobile lines."

The WSJ says Wolfson's idea is to take the company out of most or all of the auto-manufacturing field and switch to appliances. Another rumor is that Chrysler eyes AMC's Rambler division for possible purchase.

Romney and Wolfson told newsmen in Miami that a Detroit press conference (scheduled yesterday) would throw some light on the situation and give some assurances. But the workers at AMC plants, already down to a fraction of the company's past employment, remain uneasy.

House Unit Trims Funds for Welfare

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The House Appropriations Committee today approved funds to finance welfare and labor programs. The committee cut 3.8 percent in a Presidential request for \$2.9 billion to run the Labor and Health, Education and Welfare departments, and related minor agencies in the 12 months starting July 1.

The committee made total cuts of \$114.9 million, in recommending appropriations of about \$2.8 billion. Of the reductions, \$79.4 million was in grants to states for public assistance programs. The demand will not be as high as estimated by the Social Security.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. George M. Hahn (D-Tex) turned thumbs down on budget-cutting schemes advocated by Treasury Secretary George M. Humphrey and by the Hoover Commission.

The House yesterday passed an appropriations bill chopping some half-billion dollars from the \$5.9 billion requested to operate 18 Government agencies, including the Civil Defense and Veterans Administrations.

Chairman Harry F. Byrd (D-Va) of the Senate Finance Committee today recommended an overall \$6.5 billion reduction in the President's \$71.8 billion record peacetime spending budget.

Byrd opposed immediate tax relief for small business.

Powells to Be Heard on China Witnesses

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman today gave attorneys for John and Sylvia Powell 90 days in which to prove they could get defense witnesses from China if the case goes to trial. At the same time Goodman refused a Jan. 25 defense motion to force the State Department to validate a passport for defense attorney A. L. Wirin to travel to China.

Goodman said if it appeared the government policy deprived the Powells of an opportunity to prepare their defense, "dismissal of the indictment might be proper." He said, however, that before he rules on a dismissal motion, defense attorneys would have to show that there were actually witnesses available in China.

The Powells were indicted, along with Julian Schuman of New York, on charge of publishing anti-U. S. material in their former Shanghai publication, the China Monthly Review.

Personal Records of Brewster, Coast Teamster Chief, Subpenaed

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Senate Labor Rackets Committee today subpoenaed all personal records of West Coast teamster leader Frank W. Brewster. Brewster agreed to furnish them. But Teamster president Dave Beck was still indefinite on whether he would hand over his personal financial records Tuesday.

Committee chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) said he received a new telegram from Beck, but "the reservations are still there" on whether Beck would surrender his records or invoke the fifth amendment.

A subpoena could require Beck to bring his records to the hearing room, but he could not be compelled to hand them over to the committee if he wished to invoke the fifth amendment.

The committee today recalled Brewster for more questioning on his own finances.

Brewster told reporters the committee has about all of his personal books except a checkbook for routine household expenses. He said the committee could have the checkbook if it wanted it.

Committee counsel Robert F. Kennedy told Brewster the records the committee wants include:

- Dealings with Breese stables, in which he was a partner with the union's insurance broker, from whom he received \$5,000 a year salary which Brewster said was for walking horses before dawn.

- Standard Tire Service, Seattle, because Brewster and Beck own the firm and it gets all the union's business.

- Brewster's dealings with El Rancho Hotel, Millbrae, Calif., where the union allegedly paid lodging for his jockey, trainer, and horse van driver.

- Payments to Airlines, because the committee says Brewster used union funds to pay his own employees' fare.

- Records of "what appears to be double expense accounts" submitted by Brewster to both the international union and the Western Conference of Teamsters, and paid by both.

500 Laid Off at GM in Linden

DETROIT, March 21.—General Motors expanding its cutbacks to the Buick-Oldsmobile-Pontiac Division, yesterday announced the layoff of 500 workers at its Linden, N. J., plant. The reason given is the fall in the demand of GM's cars, the same reason given three weeks earlier when cutbacks and layoffs were announced in the Chevrolet division.

GM also laid off substantial numbers in its Diesel Division in Grand Rapids; Packard Electric plants in Warren, O., and Delco products divisions

House Report Hits Utilities' Pressure

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A House Committee endorsed today a report accusing private utilities of trying to "brainwash" Interior Department officials into opposing public power.



DOUGLAS MCKAY

Cites New Process In Fluoridation

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The National Institute of Dental Research has reported to Congress that a new process can save cities money on fluoridation of their drinking water to reduce tooth decay.

The report charged that a group of Rocky Mountain power companies gave Interior officials a pamphlet of "professional private power propaganda" in the guise of "factual information."

The House Government Operations Committee endorsed the report, which was approved by a subcommittee Feb. 27 over Republican objections.

The GOP members issued a minority report accusing the Democrats of descending to "insult and vilification" to discredit private power companies and boost public power programs.

The controversy concerned a booklet prepared by five Rocky Mountain utilities in collaboration with Ebasco Services, Inc., a New York engineering service firm.

The report said the utilities gave copies of the booklet in 1953 to then Secretary of Interior Douglas R. McKay and some of his key aides.

It said the booklet contained "inaccurate, incomplete, distorted and otherwise deceptive information which could only have been calculated to mislead the officials to whom it was directed."

HEARING OPENS MONDAY IN WM. ALBERTSON CASE

Hearings on the right of a New York Communist to unemployment insurance will open Monday morning before referee Phillip Wexner of the State Department of Labor, 500 Eighth Avenue, eighth floor.

First of its kind, the case revolves around the right of William Albertson, former assistant labor secretary of the Communist Party, to receive unemployment compensation.

Albertson applied for his unemployment insurance on the basis of seven weeks work for the party and 13 in private employment, a total of 20 weeks being required for eligibility. Acting upon the basis of a legal opinion from Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz, compensation was denied Albertson by order of State Labor Commissioner Isadore Lubin.

Albertson is challenging this order. He is represented by Stephen C. Vladeck of the New York Civil Liberties Union. The Communist Party will be represented by John J. Abt.

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

What Price Free Speech?

Editor, Daily Worker:

As we scan the daily papers, we notice the headlines about the City Colleges of New York refusing to allow John Gates to speak during Academic Freedom Week. The latest report on this issue is that the directorates of the New York colleges will not grant "Campus Courtesies" to anyone convicted under the Smith Act. As we all know, John Gates is an exponent of American democracy in every sense of the word always championing the cause of the American worker, whether he be in the Youngstown steel mills, or in the Detroit auto factories.

To disallow Mr. Gates in giving his views on the current scene to the politically hungry students who have been awaiting eagerly to receive much needed enlightenment on progressive subjects, is a direct violation of human rights, liberty and freedom in America. Thought control must never be permitted to propagate or entrench itself in the American mind. Let us hope that our young and progressive college students will always cling to the tenets of freedom and continue in their quest for the truth.

As always,
B. B.
March 19, 1957

Need Discussion And Action

Editor, Daily Worker:

P.D.N., commenting on my letter of March 12, fears that if we don't expel from our ranks those who differ from the majority's interpretation of Marxism, we will degenerate into a "debating society."

Surely P.D.N. has participated in mass organizations where his Marxist views were in the minority. It is to be hoped that he attempted to win others over to his ideas. Did his arguing for his viewpoint prevent these organizations from performing any useful activities? If so, his experience was unique among

thousands of Communists whose participation in democratic organizations was not rendered valueless because they differed from the majority on many crucial issues.

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3 mos. 6 mos. 1 year
\$4.00 \$7.00 \$12.00
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CORRECTION

THE FOREGOING IMAGE IS
UNSATISFACTORY. THE NEXT
IMAGE FOLLOWING IS A RE-
PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ITEM.

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

What Price Free Speech?

Editor, Daily Worker:

As we scan the daily papers, we notice the headlines about the City Colleges of New York refusing to allow John Gates to speak during Academic Freedom Week. The latest report on this issue is that the directorates of the New York colleges will not grant "Campus Courtesies" to anyone convicted under the Smith Act. As we all know, John Gates is an exponent of American democracy in every sense of the word always championing the cause of the American worker, whether he be in the Youngstown steel mills, or in the Detroit auto factories.

To disallow Mr. Gates in giving his views on the current scene to the politically hungry students who have been awaiting eagerly to receive much needed enlightenment on progressive subjects, is a direct violation of human rights, liberty and freedom in America. Thought control must never be permitted to propagate or entrench itself in the American mind. Let us hope that our young and progressive college students will always cling to the tenets of freedom and continue in their quest for the truth.

As always,
B. B.
March 19, 1957

Need Discussion And Action

Editor, Daily Worker:

P.D.N., commenting on my letter of March 12, fears that if we don't expel from our ranks those who differ from the majority's interpretation of Marxism, we will degenerate into a "debating society."

Surely P.D.N. has participated in mass organizations where his Marxist views were in the minority. It is to be hoped that he attempted to win others over to his ideas. Did his arguing for his viewpoint prevent these organizations from performing any useful activities? If so, his experience was unique among

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BAN ON THE ACLU

SUDDEN CANCELLATION by the Hotel Martinique of the New York Civil Liberties Union meeting for Daily Worker editor John Gates may come as a shock to many people. For this is the first such New York incident in the history of this 37-year-old anti-Communist organization.

The facts are simple. After Queens and City College authorities had banned Gates from addressing student forums, the New York CLU, solely in the interests of free speech, organized a meeting at which Gates would speak and students could attend and question him. The New York CLU rented the Martinique, a mid-town hotel it frequently used for its own functions.

Thereupon some leaders of various groups, including American Legion Posts and two Catholic organizations, pressured the Martinique management. According to David Berg, counsel for the Martinique, the hotel was "threatened (with) loss of business as well as cancellation of prospective business."

This is clearly no longer a question of a Communist's right to speak on a municipal college or of students' rights to hear him. This has now expanded into another crucial issue: the right of a private organization to hire a hall for whomsoever it pleases.

Today the CLU cannot meet at the Martinique because Gates is its guest speaker. And tomorrow? Does it mean that leaders of a few organizations like the American Legion can gag the Civil Liberties Union and other groups by threatening with business losses hall-keepers and hotel managements in our town?

Obviously, this cannot go unchallenged by any supporter of the Bill of Rights, regardless of his attitude towards Communists. The effort of the NYCLU to hold the meeting despite the Martinique ban is, of course to be applauded. So is yesterday's editorial in the New York Times on the Gates free speech issue—belated though it was and much as we may disagree with portions of it. (Had it come earlier, it might well have changed the Board of Higher Education's ban and the Martinique's cancellation of the NYCLU meeting).

But the essential issue remains the right against any return to McCarthyian practices in our town. It is heartening that the NYCLU and student groups are playing an active part in this fight. For it is a sign that an old lesson is being re-learned: that reaction always BEGINS by suppressing the rights of the Communists but never ENDS there. That is why it remains an axiom of our times that to defend the rights of the Communists is to defend the rights of all Americans.

AID BRITISH LABOR!

THE AMERICAN trade union movement, particularly the 15,000,000-member AFL-CIO, has an opportunity to demonstrate to the world a genuine spirit of international solidarity by cabling the British trade unions immediate assurance of all the aid, moral and financial, needed to carry their gigantic strike struggles to victory.

The American unions have for generations maintained an organized fraternal relationship with the British labor movement. Annually at conventions, and on numerous other occasions, visiting delegates on both sides of the water gave assurances of unbreakable bonds of solidarity. If those pledges are to mean something, George Meany, Walter Reuther and other spokesmen of our unions should alert the workers of America to make good that pledge—possibly next week when as many as 2,500,000 metal workers will join 200,000 shipbuilders already out, with 370,000 railway workers to follow soon after.

The plight of the British worker today, in the midst of "prosperity" conditions, can be measured to some extent in dollars and cents—wages of \$19.95 to \$23.87 weekly—hardly more than the daily average in the metal trades here.

It has been many, many years since American unionists sent dollars to British strikers—And our union treasuries were never richer. And apart from dollars, American labor organization is today effective enough to prevent scab shipments or any other acts designed for strikebreaking purposes in Britain.

The British workers expect to hear from us. They expect that hand from across the sea.

THE OFFICIALS of Pennsylvania's CIO, AFL, mine and railroad unions are quite aroused over a package of bills introduced by the Republican members in the legislature that are supposed to add up to a "Bill of Rights for Labor." The heads of the entire labor movement have lost no time in condemning those bills, and those proposals are a dangerous package.

Most interesting, is the latest kind of bait the union-busters are putting out in the strongly unionized northern industrial states to get support for their anti-union packages, even from unionists. We have already noted in this column the slick line of "love-the-worker" propaganda the anti-unionists showered on Indiana to put over a right-to-work law there. In Pennsylvania their sucker bait is even slicker.

They know, of course, that the chances of a "right-to-work" law and a Wisconsin-type ban on union political action, are slim in Pennsylvania. So they are making a strong pitch for even much of the loyal pro-union but dissatisfied anti-bureaucracy sentiment under the guise of providing a "Bill of Rights for Labor"—a prescription for union democracy, restrictions on the leadership and safeguards against racketeering. But within this bed of beautiful flowers they also plant some very ugly poison weeds and very sharp-pointed cactuses.

TAKE THE package of four bills in Pennsylvania, for example. You are very impressed by some of the provisions because they seem so directly an answer to the cries of many sincere unionists who are up against long-entrenched bureaucratic machines and practices that violate the most elementary rules of democracy. The bills ban a dues increase unless voted by a majority through a secret

ballot; membership must not be denied by reason of "arbitrary, unfair or capricious discipline;" right of review of disciplinary cases before special bodies; criticism of officers must not be cause for expulsion; a ban on collusion between employers and union officials to deprive one of membership rights.

A code of conduct is prescribed for officials, like forbidding them to collect commissions or other forms of compensation as officers on the welfare fund; requiring them to file regular financial accounts with the state Banking Department authorized to examine union books. And there is lots, lots, more of such stuff.

But there is also prohibition of direct or indirect funds, fees, dues or assessments for political campaigns or even the political education of union members. Even expenditures for a drive to get a maximum of political registration in a union or community would be violation of the law.

Assemblyman Willard F. Agnew of Pittsburgh, who is co-sponsor of the package took care to announce, as he threw the bills into the hopper, that he consulted with Donald Rarick, who was opponent to David J. McDonald for the presidency of the steel union and his lawyer, James A. Ashton, and had the

approval of both for the measures. Agnew wouldn't have stopped to ask Rarick the time of day in the past. But now Mr. Rarick is a tremendous figure because he challenged the gigantic bureaucracy in the steel union and drew about 35 percent of the vote—a showing that surprised even him.

THE PITTSBURGH Press that has during Rarick's campaign worked to influence him along anti-union lines, reports Agnew as saying "I know the so-called USW 'Rebels' are behind me 100 percent." It may be true. The Rarick people may be so shortsighted as to think that because some of their complaints are "solved" in the legislation proposed, then it is good. They overlook the poison weeds and the danger of government regulated unionism. And, undoubtedly, there are people in the Rarick group who think that union political action is one of the sins of labor.

I am not ready to condemn these people for being shortsighted and such easy suckers for the anti-union bait. Many of them sincerely seek reforms. Their union leaders have not conducted either an effective education campaign or gave

(Continued on Page 7)

World of Labor

by George Morris

The Latest Line Of Anti-Labor Sucker-Bait



TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

It's Cold Under The Warm Bermuda Sun

AS PRESIDENT EISENER and Prime Minister Macmillan meet under the warm Bermuda sun they are having a hard time concealing the frosty relations between the two major Western allies.

Two issues, among many others, divide the British and American governments. One is trade with China. The other is the Middle East crisis.

In the case of the former, U.S. pressure on the British has caused them a distinct economic disadvantage. While American business interests have taken away British markets in Canada and in Latin America, while they have gradually pushed the British into a lesser and lesser role in the Middle East, while they are encouraging German and Japanese business men to take over traditional British European and Far Eastern markets, they add insult to injury by telling the British to curtail their trade with China.

CHINA TRADE has always been more important for British business than for us. Grimly, the British hang on to Hong Kong and try various and sundry methods of circumventing the U.S.-imposed embargo on serious trade with China. The 600 million customers of China are a factor greatly influencing the condition of Britain's economy.

Imagine the reactions of the British people when they woke one day to read the news that the Chinese are ready to buy a million tractors from Great Britain. But there is the embargo on so-called "strategic goods" under which every important type of commodity has come un-

der suspicion of the economic witch-hunters in Washington. This is an affront both to British dignity and to its exchequer. They might be able to take the first, but not the second.

OF COURSE, the absurdity of the embargo against China is that it hurts us, or will hurt us in the long run, as much as it hurts Britain. So here we have an Administration policy which creates friction with our most important Western partner, while directly harming our own national interests insofar as business and diplomacy are concerned. To deprive our country of the biggest potential market in the world is stupid on the face of it. And to do this while injuring our diplomatic position in both Asia and Europe is a feat of asininity which even Dulles might prize as his biggest boner.

THE DIFFERENCES between Britain and our country over the Middle East are even deeper. They arise directly from a conflict of economic interest. As American oil interests began pushing the British into a subsidiary position in the Middle East there was an inevitable conflict, with all sorts of explosive possibilities. One such explosion occurred when the British and French launched their abortive war against Egypt last October. But that was an act which revealed that Britain could barely call itself a second-rate power any more. The British and French colonialists started that war in a desperate effort to reassert some measure of their colonial power in the Middle East. But colonialism is so much a thing of the past that

the invaders were stopped cold in six days. And Britain's major business competitor—the U.S.—found itself voting together with the Soviet Union in UN to stop the war. As usual the United Nations proved to be an effective instrument of peace when the two major world powers—America and the USSR—were on the same side.

BUT THE KEY to the continuing crisis of American-British relations, as well as of the Middle East impasse, is that our government doesn't want to be on the same side as the Soviet Union, no matter what the rights or wrongs of an issue. Thus, the N.Y. Times in its editorial on the Bermuda conference yesterday, says the big question in the Middle East is not settling the Arab-Israeli dispute but uniting the Western powers against the Soviet Union. If anything can be calculated to pour oil on a flaming fire that's it. America and Britain can patch up relations only if the cold war policies in the Middle East give way to negotiations.

The truth of this is recognized even in conservative circles of Britain. I remember during the Big Four foreign ministers conference of 1955 in Geneva the impact of an editorial that appeared in the London Economist. This is an authentic voice of British big business. The magazine said that for a long time the Western powers were playing the card game called patience in the Middle East—they had it all to themselves. But now, they said, like it or not, the game has been changed to poker and the Russians are in it.

Four power consultation is therefore a minimum for settling the Middle East crisis—and it could also end the freeze in British-American relations.

The Arts and Sciences: Round the World Briefs

NEW YORK CITY: The first national convention of the 7,500 member, 47 year old Authors League of America will be held at the Hotel Biltmore May 6-7-8. Big discussions are scheduled on the "Freedom to Write" and "The Writer's Position in America".

TOKYO: The Sampo Motion Picture Company is planning a full length film in color and CinemaScope on the life of Buddha, whose 2500th anniversary is being celebrated throughout Asia. Three groups of cameramen will shortly be dispatched to China, India, Nepal, Kashmir and Korea for location shooting.

FRANKFURT: Hollywood actor Kirk Douglas has signed in at West Germany's Geiseltal Studios. He's starring in "Paths of Glory", a joint U.S.-German production based on Humphrey Cobb's novel about a mutiny in the French army during World War One.

MOSCOW: The USSR Academy of Sciences will publish between now and the end of the year some 1,500 new titles in the area of science and the humanities, including 150 works on history, 20 on economics, philosophy and law, 50 on literature and philology, 90 on physics, mathematics and chemistry, 100 on geology and geography, 120 on botany, zoology, biochemistry, genetics, microbiology, forestry etc., the full proceedings—16 volumes—of the Atoms for Peace Conference held in Geneva in August 1955, and hundreds of small-sized "popular science" books on such subjects as nuclear reactors, principle of relativity, underwater television, wide-band long-distance communication by relay cables, semi conductors in radio, the use of isotopes, powder metallurgy, etc.

WARSAW: A delegation of the newly elected Executive Board of the Polish Writers' Union met with Prime Minister Josef Cyrankiewicz after their recent congress. They asked the government to help establish new literary periodicals. They also discussed the need to revise current regulations of authors' and translators' fees, expansion of contacts with Polish emigre writers, increase of exchange of publications, etc.

LISBON: Dick Campbell, an official of the American National Theatre and Academy (ANTA) said at a press conference here that he had been touring Africa and that country's government officials, sports promoters and theatre impresarios are receptive to the idea of sending such artists as Benny Goodman, Duke Ellington, the Harlem Globetrotters, Lionel Hampton and the New York City Center Ballet company to perform in Africa's principal cities, as part of the International Cultural Exchange programs sponsored by the State Dept. and "administered" by ANTA.

VANCOUVER: Earl Robinson's latest composition, described as a magnificent tone poem for instruments and vocalist entitled "The Country That's Called Puget Sound" had its premiere performance in Canada recently. It was presented by the composer and the Vancouver Chamber Orchestra over a Canadian Broadcasting hook-up. The work was written on the invitation of Robinson's alma mater, the University of Washington where it will be performed later in the spring by the University of Washington band.

TOKYO: Veteran movie director Kurosawa's latest film "The Throne of Blood", has attracted considerable attention in Japan. It is based on Shakespeare's tragedy "Macbeth". Kurosawa—one of the world's greatest directors is well known in New York for his "The Magnificent Seven", and "Rashomon".

HEALTH

Poison—Major Cause Of Death for Children

ACCIDENTS—at home and in the streets—are now the main cause of death among young children; and of accidents in the home, swallowing things that are poisonous is the most common.

That fact surely proves the importance of preventing such accidents by having the sense to keep poisonous substances out of children's way.

Of course, it is much easier to do this if one has a home in which there is room to turn around and storage space.

The chances of tragic accidents are much greater where there is poverty and overcrowding.

Medical things, such as pills, which often look so pretty and appetizing, should always be kept under lock and key, or at least out of sight and out of reach.

Even normally quite innocuous things, like aspirin or the charming pale green iron pills given to many pregnant women, will poison a child if many are swallowed and should never be left lying by the bed or in the kitchen on the assumption that they are harmless.

MEDICINES, however, are not the only poisons a child may get hold of. Many ordinary household things, such as paraffin and bleach,



Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

TV

Movie: Macbeth with Orson Welles (7) 9:30 a.m.

World News (7) 7 p.m.

Science Fiction Theater (4) 7

Xavier Cugat & Abbe Lane (4) 7:30

NBC News (4) 7:45

Errol Flynn Theater (premiere) (5) 8

Zane Grey Theater (2) 8:30. Eddie Albert in A Fugitive

Dinah Shore (4) 9

Schlitz Playhouse: Bette Davis in For Better, For Worse (2) 9:30

Boxing (4) 10. Miguel Berrios vs. Carmelo Costa—12 round elimination bout at Madison Square Garden

Movie: Our Town with Holden Scott (11) 10

Person to Person (2) 10:30. Conductor Dmitri Mtopoulos and cartoonist Chester Gould

Nightbeat—interviews (5) 11

Night Show: Gary Cooper in Along Came Jones (7) 11:10

Late Show: Till We Meet Again (2) 11:15. Merle Oberon, George Brent, Pat O'Brien

Tonight (4) 11:15

MOVIES

War and Peace, 68th St.

Three Brave Men, Paramount

Great Man, Sutton

Gold of Naples, Paris

Red Balloon, Victoria & Fine Arts

Edge of the City, Loew's State

Halot's Holiday, Thalia

Well Digger's Daughter (revival) Baronet

Seven Deadly Sins, Midtown, Thru

Tues.

Wee Georgie, Art and Symphony

Lust for Life, Plaza

La Strada, 52nd St. Translux

Around the World in 80 Days, Rivoli

DRAMA

The Anatomist, Royal, 62 E. 4th.

Utopia Limited, Shakespearewrights, 264 W. 87 St.

Visit To a Small Planet, Booth

Beggar's Opera, City Center

Purple Dust, Cherry Lane

A Hole in the Head, Plymouth

Long Day's Journey Into Night, Helen Hayes

Good King Charles, Downtown

Bells Are Ringing, Shubert

Volpone, Rooftop Theatre

Take a Giant Step, Jan Hus Audit.

Major Barbara, Morosco

My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre

Three Penny Opera, Theatre de

Lys.

Diary of Anne Frank, Ambassador

Inherit the Wind, National

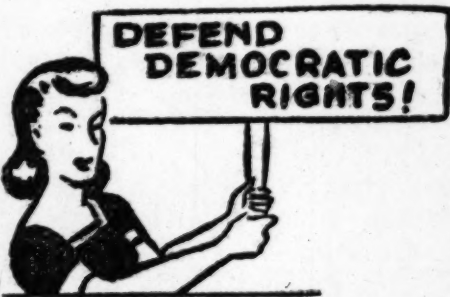
Waltz of Toreadors, Coronet

No Time For Sergeants, Alvin

Separate Tables, Music Box

Li'l Abner, St. James

Duchess of Malfi, Phoenix



keeping calm yourself — because poison causes shock, which will be increased if the child is allowed to get cold and frightened.

And don't forget to take the suspected bottle with you to the hospital when the ambulance arrives, because different poisons require different treatment.

There are various homely antidotes which are sometimes recommended, such as making the child drink quantities of milk.

All right in theory. But just try to imagine an agitated mother trying—calmly, remember—to induce a child who is already feeling unwell, to drink a lot of milk, or anything else for that matter.

If an ambulance or doctor can be quickly got it is much wiser not to try any first aid at home except the very simple and essential aid a mother can always give, of a reassurance and a cuddle in a blanket until the experts arrive—The Doctor

THEATRE

'The Duchess of Malfi', Old Thriller at Phoenix

By HARRY RAYMOND

There is melodramatic action aplenty and a chilling thrill per minute in the Phoenix Theatre revival of "The Duchess of Malfi", John Webster's drama about evil, treachery and wholesale murder as practiced in European ruling circles in the 17th century.

As staged and designed by Jack Landau, this old Elizabethan play emerged as a fascinating thriller of monstrous deeds. And as one watches the horrible business unfold it is recalled that the blood-letting on a mass scale about which Webster wrote with vigorous abandon has not vanished from our earth.

In fact, Mr. Landau has given the production a topical flavor by presenting the troops of homicidal Duke Ferdinand in uniforms and steel helmets of Hitler's gestapo.

It is true there is little plot to the play and no logic in the terrible murders enacted in full view on the stage. But this is also true in real life.

There has seldom been presented on the modern stage such an extravagant trio of villains as the Duke, his brother the Cardinal and Bosola, former convict who sells his services as spy and cut-throat to the brothers.

Target of the venom of this malignant trio is the young Duchess, a widow. The Duke and Cardinal, who are also brothers of the Duchess, have decided she shall not marry again. But she secretly marries the household steward, a man of lower station. Bosola is hired to spy on the lady, but does not succeed in discovering the hidden alliance until the Duchess gives birth to a child. Antonio, the husband, is forced to flee; the Duchess, her child and woman companion are seized by the Duke's booted henchmen. The three are strangled.

Meanwhile, the Cardinal, a pious old lecher is having difficulties with his beautiful mistress. He does away with her by having her kiss a religious book which he has saturated with poison from a special ring on his finger.

Murder, of course, breeds murder. And new links are added to the chain of vile deeds. The hooded assassins spill out over the stage into the orchestra pit. In the end the hired spy turns against the Duke and the Prince of the Church. He slays them. And the stage is finally covered with dead villains, which is a gory but heartening sight. There is one chilling scene in which the Duke asks his sister



EARLE HYMAN

to kiss the hand of her husband in a darkened room. But when the lights go up it is discovered there is no body connected with the hand.

There is also a mad scene in which the Duke flings himself on the floor in an attempt to capture his shadow. Before her assassination, the Duchess is awakened at night by screams of madmen who occupy rooms nearby.

All this grim business is played straight and in the broad and realistic manner of the Elizabethan stage. It is in the Shakespeare tradition, yet its poetry lacks the soaring beauty and finesse of the Shakespeare tragedies.

It was played in London in the rebuilt Globe theatre by Shakespeare's company with Richard Burbadge in the role of the Duke.

Webster's purpose was clearly stated in the dialogue. He tells the audience he is attempting to throw a bright light on the smallpox pits which polite society covers with paint and powder. To elaborate this position he points out further he is attempting to place a girdle around the world to sound out the quicksands and dangerous bogs.

Earle Hyman gives another of his polished performances in the role of Antonio, husband of the Duchess. Jacqueline Brookes is a touching and sympathetic figure as the Duchess.

Joseph Wiseman as the Duke, Hurd Hatfield as the Cardinal and Pernell Roberts as the spy and killer bring to the play a poignant picture of towering evil.

Webster throws further light on the purpose of the play in these final lines:

"I have ever thought nature doth nothing so great for great men as when she's pleased to make them lords of truth: integrity of life is fame's best friend, which nobly, beyond death, shall crown the end."

U. S. To Have An Impressive Pavilion at Poznan Fair

The United States will be officially represented at the International Trade Fair to be held in Poznan, Poland, June 9 to 23. Its theme will be "Made in U.S.A."

Reino Aarnio, New York Architect, has designed an imposing dome and tower edifice for the U. S. exhibit which will be housed in a pavilion occupying an area of 43,680 square feet. The central dome will be 124 feet in diameter, constructed of translucent plastic sheeting supported by aluminum tubing.

Mr. Aarnio will leave shortly for Poland to direct its construction. He will also serve as coordinator of the exhibit. The "Made in U.S.A." exhibit will include a model home, displays of home appliances, medium-priced cars, building materials, textiles, synthetic fibers, industrial and mining safety devices. On the bridge connecting the dome and

Show Business

Film producer-director Frank Capra is working on two full-length science films—one on cosmic rays and the other on the weather for broadcast over TV during the 1957-1958 season.

Ex-NY State Governor Thomas E. Dewey will discuss "Politics in Opera" during the ABC radio network's intermission feature of the Metropolitan Opera broadcast on Saturday at 2:50 p.m.

THEATRE

'On Whitman Avenue'
Revived Off B' Way

By LAURA HAND

Maxine Wood's "On Whitman Avenue" has been revived on the West End Collegiate Chapel on 77th St.

It is a disturbing play. It deals with a young white college girl's effort to put what her family and neighbors consider her "idealism" into practice by renting out the upstairs flat of her home (while her parents are away) to a home-hungry veteran's family.

The play studies the complex and even violent developments which explode as the realization spread through the community that the new tenants happens to be Negroes.

The people who live on Whitman Ave. are middle-class home owners. Their preoccupations in life have to do with lawns and gardens and bridge clubs and probably some tidy collection of both useful and useless activities known as "community interests." As we meet them we feel that they probably never think at all of the "good grey poet" for whom their street was named; or whatever there was about him and his poetry that made generations of Americans call him great, and name schools, libraries and streets after him. We feel, as the play unfolds, that his name and meaning have slid comfortably into the culture and speech and the least conscious regions of the brain like the other vague classroom memories such as: "one nation indivisible. . . ." In other words, Americans. People grown a little careless of the turbulent notions which some of their ancestors might died for. Americans, more than that, who have never quite understood in the first place, that those notions—freedom, equality, justice were actually supposed to apply to those countrymen who are black.

It is this sleepy state of social indifference that Toni Gilbert shatters when she rents the apartment to the Bennets. She is perhaps not 20 yet, and her intent is conscientious and deliberate. But at most she considers that it will be a beginning, an introduction to something new and good to the people of her community, among whom she has grown up.

In the end she is defeated. The "protective" elements in the community come to life and rouse and organize the sleepy, the indifferent—and the ashamed and the attack is on. At the last curtain, David Bennett, veteran of a foreign war, comes downstairs and gives Mrs. Gilbert the key to her house.

Maxine Wood writes maturely of these people, these good and decent Americans who are nonetheless prepared to do or at least countenance the doing of desperate things against a man and his family because of something they do not understand. The supreme strength of "On Whitman Avenue" is that the Gilberts and their neighbors do not emerge so much as

villains as victims of the very insidious ideology, which in varying degrees, some of them realize they themselves are trapped by and through their own acquiesces.

But we might have hoped that a writer of the playwright's well demonstrated perception and abilities would have deepened the character of her protagonist. Not to the point where Toni Gilbert would emerge as another "mixed-up" adolescent for the sake of popular character complexity for complexity's sake, but not quite as Saint Bernadette either.

Even so, "On Whitman Avenue" is generally artistically true to itself. It suggests the edge of tragedy where tragedy perhaps needs most to be suggested, at this moment, with regard to the Negro question in the United States; in the hearts and lives of the white people of this country.

As for the production—theatre in the round, or arena-style theatre—must have all sorts of accommodating practical reason why it appeals so richly to budget-wise off-Broadway groups. However, it is often difficult to become genuinely absorbed in dialogue when it is possible to observe the least show of awkwardness or nervousness on the part of actors which comes from being too intimately arranged. In any event, it may be said that director Zeke Berlin did just about everything to insure mobility and intelligent use of the staging area.

Two of the leading roles are handled by two strikingly handsome young people, Raymond St. Jacques and Gwen Van Dam, who for whatever unevenness in their acting at this point seem very much at home on the stage. Miss Van Dam in particular made the most of a somewhat underwritten role. Like Mr. St. Jacques, she deserves to be seen often.

Maxine Wood is a fine, strong writer and her play has incision, anger, dramatic fulfillment, humor and rewards for all lucky enough to make certain of seeing it before it closes March 30. The play is being performed Friday and Saturday nights only.

MORRIS

(Continued from Page 5)

them much encouragement to hope that reforms can be effected within the organization's framework. The worst mistake their leaders can make now is to further antagonize them with charges of "anti-unionism," as some are doing.

The sentiment in the steel union is pretty much what you'll find in most other industries. Our unions need to study the real meaning of this expression of dissatisfaction.

It is evident to me that if the union's don't come through with the reforms and democratization where needed (as in steel) then the enemies of unions will legislate a code of rules that will add up to a company-unionism under government regulation. That's the lesson in Pennsylvania.

What's On?

Saturday Manhattan

GALA BIRTHDAY PARTY for Captain Hugh N. Mulzer. Sat. 8:30 p.m. at Estonian Hall, 2061 Lexington Ave. (at 125th St.). Entertainment: Earl Robinson. Dancing to Liova's Orchestra. Personal greetings—Paul Robeson. Contr. \$1.50. Auspices: Seamen's Defense Committee.

Sunday Brooklyn

JOSEPH STAROBIN will speak on "His View on the New Problems of the Left." Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn. Sunday evening at 8:30 p.m.

Birmingham

(Continued from Page 1)

has campaigned against admission of the Negroes in "white" schools announced a rally will be held at Clinton Saturday night and at nearby Knoxville, Tenn., on Sunday. The speakers, retired Adm. John R. Crommelin of Wetumpka, Ala., and Ku Klux Klansman Bill Hendrix of Clearwater, Fla., will both speak "in defense of John Kasper," segregation campaigner.

C.P.

(Continued from Page 1)

lations, as well as the need to wage a sharper ideological struggle against the anti-Marxist views of certain prominent ex-communists who have recently resigned from the Party.

In this connection, there was a preliminary and critical examination of the role of several Marxist publications. Proposals were adopted to prepare a number of articles expressing the viewpoint of the N.A.C. and to organize in the near future a conference of Marxist publicists to exchange opinions on how to reinforce the battle of ideas. Other proposals arising out of the discussion, including a motion requesting John Gates to resign as editor of the Daily Worker were defeated. In the opinion of the majority of the N.A.C. these related matters can be properly acted upon only by the full National Committee which is now in the process of being elected.

A draft of a statement and other recommendations were approved dealing with labor's struggle against federal and state anti-labor probes and legislation and with labor's fight to rid the trade union movement of racketeering.

The importance of events arising out of Academic Freedom Week in the New York colleges was analyzed and certain practical proposals were adopted to help advance the movement for academic freedom.

In accord with the Party constitution the N.A.C. voted to send minutes of its sessions to all members of the National Committee. Starting with the first meeting of the full N.C. in April, minutes of the N.C., in turn, will be sent to all State Committees.

The N.A.C. also took note of the garbled and slanted news story on its session of March 14 which appeared in the New York Post. (Subsequently a similar and malicious version appeared in the New York Times.) The committee called attention to the fact that now, as during the pre-convention period, the commercial press is making every effort to distort the meaning of and to counteract the positive impact of the decisions of the National Convention. The press is trying to intervene in the internal affairs of the Communist Party and to sow division, confusion and suspicion within its ranks.

The N.A.C. is confident that these efforts will not succeed. However, it considers that the entire Party must be vigilant and must energetically and unitedly unmask all slanders and machinations directed against it. Above all, we must all zealously guard the unity of the Party and collectively intervene to put an end to all factions and factional activity.

The N.A.C. is looking into the rumor that some Communist leader may have "leaked," directly or indirectly, a distorted version of the March 14 meeting of the NAC to the New York Post. Whatever the facts, and regardless of the nature of the "information" which may have been given, the N.A.C. considers that in the Communist Party, as in any other political party or in a trade union, only the duly elected committees can authorize the publication of the proceedings of any committee or conference. The NAC also considers that any unauthorized individual issuance of such information to the press is contrary to working class principles, a violation of Communist ethics and conduct and is to be categorically condemned.

HOLLANDER HITS PROBE

(Continued from Page 1)

LABOR CLEAN-UP PROGRAM

Hollander stressed that, while labor supports government action against crooked individuals in unions, labor must clean house itself.

Big Business wants "to clean out labor, not just to clean it up," he said. "We must do the job ourselves, so that no politician will be able to lay a hand on any union or part of labor."

He protested that the merged labor movement set up its own "labor courts," with hearings and trials of officials charged with misdeeds, and with authority to suspend or remove those found guilty.

The members of the Teamsters "must not be victimized or stigmatized because of a few crooks," Hollander said.

Hollander had previously indicated he disagreed with a policy of expelling unions wholesale from the labor movement because of the misdeeds of some top officials. Rather, he favored labor action against such officials and a policy enabling a union to clean house within the AFL-CIO.

Hollander spoke to a joint meeting of locals 3 and 25 of the N. Y. Joint Board of the Amalgamated. A number of workers spoke to him before the meeting began, he said, expressing concern over the Senate rackets probe.

While supporting government action against crooked union officials, the Amalgamated members, veteran trade unionists, were also fearful of possible anti-labor consequences of the Senate probe and asked Hollander to speak to the meeting giving his opinions.

Hollander also reported on ne-

gotiations with employers now going on over a reopener clause in their contract. The Amalgamated is pressing for the setting up of a severance pay fund on an industry wide scale paid for by employers; two more holidays; further improvements in the health and hospitalization plans; and other benefits.

He reported that the first two weeks of July would be the paid vacation period in the industry. The union turned down an employer bid to use Easter and Christmas weeks for this purpose.

Atom Peril

(Continued from Page 2)

sing of it will occur in the U.S." He went on to say this meant that "we get all the garbage."

"The phrase, 'There is no place to hide,' which has been used of later years in other connections, never had a more appropriate application than it does to the disposal of radioactive wastes," he said.

"You can't just go on dumping them in the oceans," he said, saying total radioactivity of all sea water, already has shown "measurable increase." With England, he said, their problems in getting oil and coal make nuclear power "so much more important."

But despite his failure to mention any US power emergency or shortage of conventional fuels, and his saying that "we don't know what we are going to do" about nuclear power installations and the problems they present to us, Weaver added, "I think . . . that we are in for this."

His testimony of Jan. 16 came as a side angle to his discussion on how much radiation man is getting from weapon testing and whether it presents "an intolerable biological danger" to mankind.

State GOP

(Continued from Page 2)

to cut staffs to a minimum so as to avoid as many lay-offs as possible.

• It would force some small businesses out altogether since they work on small margins in highly competitive fields.

• It would inspire some shops, especially in the garment industry to run away to other states.

• In addition, the savings the Hughes-Ashbery bill gives to large, "stable" corporations is greater than the total tax increases to the "unstable" employers. Thus, not only will the fund be reduced, but the big business boys will be contributing very little to it.

The demand of labor, as well as of the Harriman administration, is that the issue of higher benefits, badly needed to bring the system up-to-date, should be separated from the "merit-rating" scheme of big business. If more taxes are needed to pay for higher benefits, union spokesmen say, the money can be raised by a higher tax on the "stable" employer, who today pays in as little as one-half percent.

ACLU

(Continued from Page 1)

they have the right to say whatever they want, to hear what they want.

"We're pretty independent people," he said. "We talk about free speech—well, we've got to exercise it. We've got to, to continue to have free speech. It's the only answer."

He said, "There's room in this country for all kinds of 'isms—we listen to all kinds of crazy economic ideas. We may say they're crazy but we've allowed them to go ahead and be crazy. It's the only way to find the truth."

The same point was made yesterday in a New York Times editorial headed, "Columbia sets an example."

"Intellectual courage pays off," the Times editors said of Gates' two appearances there. "The result of the refusal by the city colleges to let Mr. Gates speak was that he and the Communists got some wonderful publicity . . . Liberals—true liberals—were given a just cause to complain of the restriction on learning."

Columbia's attitude was "sensible," the Times editors said, with the result that Gates "was politely and firmly criticized and pretty well demolished."

Their final point was this:

"Academic freedom won a triumph, as it always will. Columbia is no doubt facing the criticism of the timid, the narrow-minded and the demagogic, but it is too great an institution to fear such pinpricks."

The Teachers Union of New York, at its membership meeting last weekend voted unanimously to "oppose any infringement of the rights of the students of the city colleges to listen to any speaker invited by their representatives."

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Daily
Worker

SPORTS

New York, Friday, March 22, 1957

U. S. Olympic champ slated to wed Czech star next week

East-West romance wins,
Connolly gets Fikotova

LONDON, March 21—Czechoslovakia gave its blessing today for American Olympic Star Harold Connolly to wed pretty Olga Fikotova, the Czech discus champion he met and wooed at the Melbourne Olympics. The U.S. Embassy in Prague reported by telephone that Connolly got the news of official permission after a hurried flight to his fiancée's side. He had been waiting in Vienna for the Czechs to act on a personal appeal to Czech President Antonin Zapotocky.

The Embassy said Connolly will marry slim, brown-eyed, 24-year-old Olga in Prague next Wednesday and probably fly home to Boston the same night.

Connolly was not immediately available for comment. "He's with Olga," an official explained.

Connolly is the current Olympic hammer throw champion. Olga is the women's Olympic discus champion. They met last fall at the Olympic games in Melbourne, Australia, and fell in love at once.

They kept their love a secret until Connolly could return to Czechoslovakia last month, ostensibly on an official sports tour. There, he popped the question all over again to the Czech government, which must give permission for Czech nationals to marry foreigners. Yesterday he got the affirmative answer after three weeks of suspense. As a matter of fact, he had almost given up hope as he sat out the hours in Vienna, where he went after leaving Prague when his Czech visa ran out more than a week ago.

The first break came this Tues-

day. The Czech Embassy in Vienna informed him he could have a visa to return to Prague. He got there on the first plane.

It was then, the American Embassy reported, that Olga gave him the news that she "has been given permission from the appropriate Czech authorities to marry Hal and to leave the country."

The U. S. official said he saw "no hitch" in Olga's going to Boston with Connolly. In other words, this meant that when the couple has time to apply, there will be an American visa waiting for Olga.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said two weeks ago of Connolly's case that assisting romance is a "basic" American policy.

Connolly visited the Embassy in Prague today and revealed his plans.

The Embassy said it did not know what route the Connollys would travel out of Prague, but assumed they would leave by way of Vienna or a German city.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—The mother of Olympic hammer throw champion Harold Connolly said today her son has won his "greatest victory."

Her comment came after she learned Connolly had received Communist Czechoslovakia's per-

mission to wed pretty Olga Fikotova, Czech discus champion.

"It was his own determination that did it," Mrs. Connolly said. "He just wouldn't give up. I think it means more to him than all the medals he's ever won in sports."

Mrs. Connolly said her son undoubtedly owed much to public support in his internationally-publicized wooing of the Czech athlete.

"Everyone seemed to be rooting for him," she said. "Even the Czech people."

IRONY

You can bet people all over the world, irrespective of political systems, feel real wonderful about the happy conclusion of this poignant international romance, and tip their hats to the Czech government for sensitively helping the East-West lovers unite.

However we must add a disgraceful note about our side of the ocean.

If the situation was reversed, not only could a Czech athlete wishing to claim his American sweetheart, not come here as honored guests of the U. S. government like Connolly was in Czechoslovakia, but he couldn't even enter to participate in sports competition—evidenced by our recent refusal to let Czech figure skaters and others into the country.

It's up to us American to change our own disgraceful Walter-McCarran barriers, shamefully towering higher than those of countries we holier-than-thou charge with building Iron Curtains.

—R. W. Jr.

Lane Says Sox Almost
Got Jackie Robinson
In 1955

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 21—Frank Lane, baseball's trading-general manager, confirmed today that the Chicago White Sox nearly bought Jackie Robinson from the Brooklyn Dodgers in late August 1955 for from \$40-50,000.

The White Sox were bidding for the pennant then and went after Robinson when Minnie Minoso and Dick Donovan were injured.

Lane, then general manager of the White Sox but now with the Cardinals, said he approached the Dodgers for Robinson in a cash deal. Brooklyn then placed the player who broke baseball's color on the waiver list.

But the deal failed to materialize when both the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Cincinnati Redlegs claimed him.

"I think Branch Rickey claimed him just to keep Robinson's drawing power in the league, while the Redlegs really wanted him for his playing ability," Lane said.

They Made It



OLGA FIKOTOVA—HAROLD CONNOLLY

Big Ted taking it easy
says he's ready for '57

TAMPA, Fla., March 21—Sitting it out again this Spring, muscular Ted Kluzewski said today his sciatic condition is "100 per cent improved" and that he plans to go gunning for the National League batting title as soon as the bell rings.

The huge, 235-pound Cincinnati first baseman has seen practically no action in exhibition games this spring and there are already some whispers that he may be favoring the same back condition which sidelined him all last Spring.

"My back is a little tender," he admitted, "but it is 100 percent improved over last year. I see no sense in rushing things, though. I'm just going to take it easy in the exhibition games and I plan to be in the lineup on opening day."

Through the first two weeks of spring training, big Klu made only one appearance at the plate in a game. Called on to pinch hit against Kansas City, March 15, he lined a single to center field and then retired for a pinch hitter.

"I'm swinging real well during workouts," he insists, "and I'm anxious to make up for last year when I fell off in every department."

Kluzewski had little to apologize for during 1956 with a .302 batting average, 102 runs batted in and 35 home runs, but for him, it was a sub-par season.

"That wasn't a particularly good year for me," he said, "and I attribute it to the sciatic condition which started bothering me in the spring and never really got better. What I'd really like to do this year is lead the league in batting. The way I feel now, I think I can do it, too."

Although his name has cropped up repeatedly in trade stories during the past few months, the 32-year-old Argo, Ill., veteran isn't particularly worried.

"My name has been involved in trade stories during the past few months, the 32-year-old Argo, Ill., veteran isn't particularly worried."

"My name has been involved in trade stories for the past eight years," he laughed, "so I don't pay attention to 'em any more. I figure the time to worry about it is when I don't see my name mentioned in the trade rumors any more."

Cincinnati manager Birdie Tebbetts is allowing Kluzewski to get into shape on his own and isn't concerned over his slugger's slow start.

"He'll be all right," Tebbetts says. "He looks a lot better to me than he did last year at this time."

Carol's hard to describe

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Now that Carol Heiss has gone back to school, the reporters can dig up their own grammars and try to devise some new ways of describing the world's figure skating queen. For the old phrases are all burned out.

"Figure Skating Queen," the man says? Tosh, lad, that doesn't half get it across. How about "Queen of Blades" which one newspaper used last week while covering the National Skating championships. Or "Gliding Goddess" or "Queen of Iceland" which bounced around among numerous soubriquets earned by her dazzling performance?

Now the man says "Dazzling Performance," how dull! "Glittering Triumph," "Fantastic Display," and "Graceful Whirls," were much more in vogue for the "17-year-old charmer," "Winsome Miss," "Cute Trick" and Vivacious Blonde" who now holds three major championships.

But take away the verbiage and what have you got? La Heiss (the empress of ice?) remains a very sincere young lady from New York City who wants to enter Barnard or Hunter College there and study English Lit.

There is nothing affected about the girl from the big town. Maybe she has competed amid swank surroundings at Italy, France and Germany but she makes no effort to conceal a trace of Gothamese in her enunciation that is a hallmark of most New Yorkers.

Miss Heiss shudders at the word "professional" even if she does attend a professional children's school there.

"I want to skate again in the 1960 Olympics but I'm taking every tournament as it comes," declares the girl who adds a little sadly, that going steady and being a champion skater "doesn't work out."

She placed second to Tenley Albright in the 1956 Olympics but the latter now is studying medicine and Carol doesn't think that sort of career mixes with skating either.

After Carol frets through the dreaded College Board exams this June, she will go back to full scale skating which means about six hours a day on the ice instead of the two during her layoff period. She also has to decide on a new musical background for her free skating event.

That's right, baseball fans. The free skating division of a tournament is done to a pot-pourri of classical music which each star had had recorded especially. The record is packed from rink to rink with the skates.

Miss Heiss didn't need any musical, however, while cleaning up in the Nationals. And out on the ice, modest as she acts, she betrayed just a slight trace of confidence in her style which indicated she knew she had the crown done up in a sack.

Before taking it home, she stopped by the press room to thank the reporters for their complimentary stories.

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